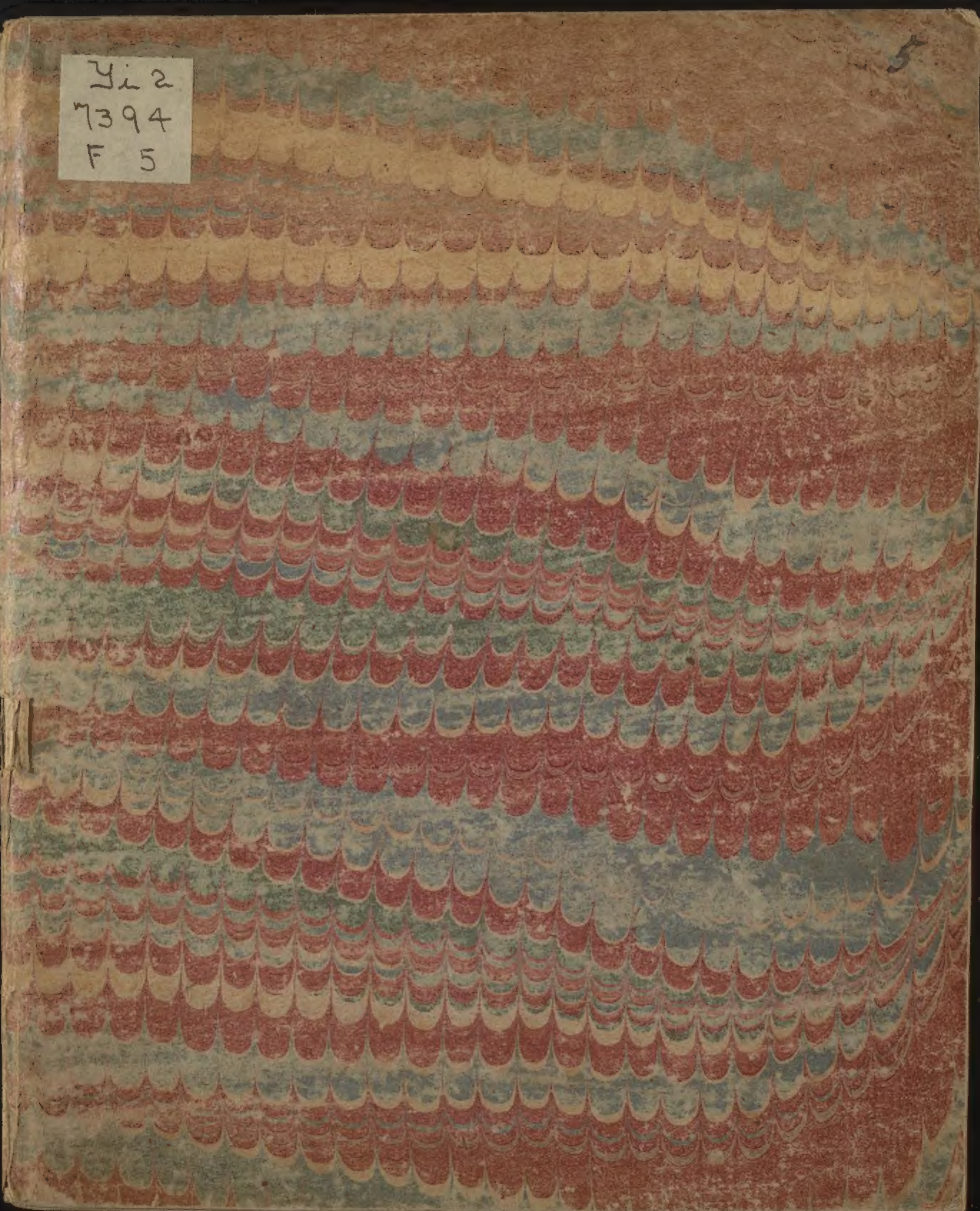
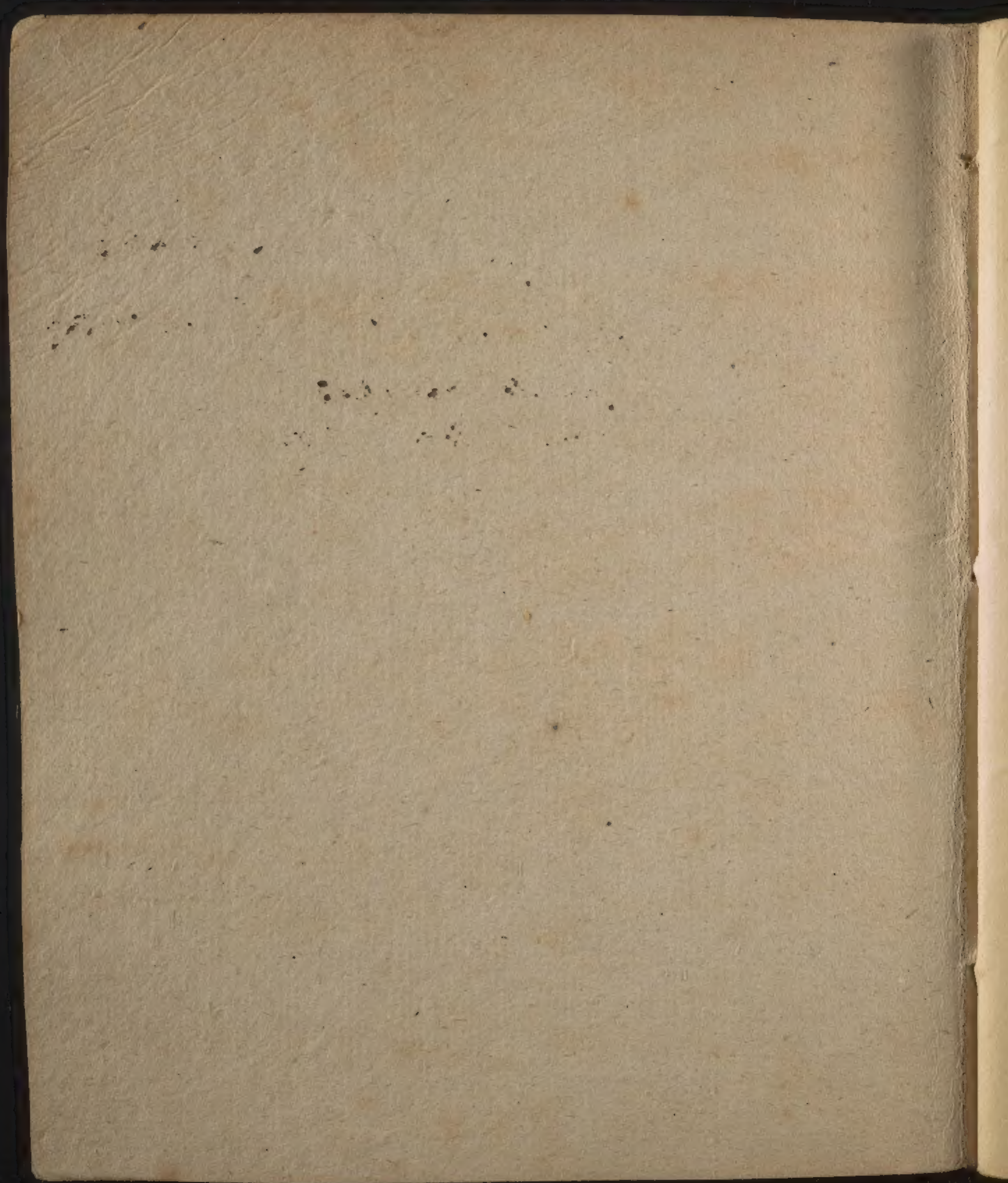


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Angina 152 ~~musps~~ 152
Rheumatism. 154
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~~Phthisis~~
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Angina

This disease like those we have described depends
 on ^{a predisposing} general ~~affection~~ debility. Its ~~proximate cause is~~
~~cause of action from~~
 "Redness & pain of the fauces, ^{or glands of the} ~~difficulty and~~
~~the throat~~ ~~swallowing & breathing~~ with a sense of straits
 in the fauces - ~~and~~ ^{with} fever [&] with a full hard
 pulse."

It occurs at the same seasons with other in-
 flamm^y disorders, & depend on the same proximate
 cause. Viz: exup of action from ^{heat or} ~~the~~ cold.

Three species of tonsillaris - "affecting mucous
 membrane of the fauces - & especially the tonsils
 with tumor & redness, ~~difficulty of breathing & swallowing~~
 and sometimes one or
 both with ulceration, th accomp^d w: difficulty of
 breathing & swallowing."

In Pharyngea - ~~with~~ "affecting the pharynx
 or lower part of
~~below~~ the fauces - accomp^d with ^{& painful} great difficulty
 in swallowing without much difficulty in
 breathing."

3 Parotidea "affecting the parotid and
 maxillary glands with tumor, without
 pain in breathing or swallowing, and

~~Vitriolical Ammoniac. Dr Hamilton's of rectified~~
~~Camphor - Calomel - If I met. & Opium. I~~
~~have~~ Is cold water proper to the throat?

I have never tried it, but have heard of its
being used with success. ^{In the extreme debility &} - ~~If the~~ ^{the} ~~for~~ ^{the} ~~cause of excita-~~
~~tion~~ ^{debility} ~~which takes place in the throat, it may~~
~~act as a stimulant.~~

Is a gargle of Spirit proper to the throat?

Perhaps its stimulus may be beyond the
ratio ^{ch} ought to subsist between ^{the} Debility, & excita-
-bility of the throat in the light of the disease, but
I know a gent.ⁿ who always uses it in the beginning
of a sore throat th with the happiest effects. proper in ^{the} ~~my~~ ^{the} ~~case.~~
~~I have ordered it.~~

Sometimes succeeded by swellings in the testicles of males & breasts of females. —

For the — History see Dr Fuller. —

The remedies for the two first species are.

1 Bleeding — should be copious from the arm. Cupping to the part affected. Sometimes necessary.

2 Purges. They should always be liquid.

3 Vomits — as debilitating remedies are very powerful. ^{Especially Nitric} 4. Neutral Salts. ~~Hill's, combination of~~

5 Applications of Oil & Sp^ll to the outside of the throat. As Dr King's remedy. The effi-

cacy of this remedy proves that altho' there

is general exasp of action in the system, yet 4:

^{after a while} there is debility & defect in the seat of the disease.

6 Gargles — these all gently stimulating. 7 Blisters — behind the ears & round the throat. gently stimulating & evacuating. ✓

8 Bronchotomy — once used by Dr Bond.

— Like other inflam^{ns} they both terminate in suppuration, — are then painful, & tedious — and apt to recur upon every

+ For its history see DeCullen. Dr Hamilton
of Lynn Regis describes this disease very
accurately in the 2nd Vol. of the transactions
of the Royal Society of Edin². — He mentions
the disease being translated from the throat
to the testicles (which it wasted away in two
instances) & from the testicles to the brain
where it produced death. Its remedies are
evacuans applications to the throat & above
all a blister. This effectually prevents its
being translated to the testicles, & when
applied to the testicles prevented its being
translated to the brain. —

— gravis annis
vixit ait, multo jam fractus membra labore.

Hor: Sat: I

I have seen suddenly translated to the
trachea in Dr Louche in whom it had nearly
produced suffocation. It produced angina tra-
chialis humoralis.

+ Dr Mosely says that in the vicinity of
Kingston in Jan^y ^{Feb: &} much Inflam^t.
Rheumatism was frequent. V.S. was
constantly used, & in every case the
blood was sisy. p: 85.

Its proximate cause is cramp of action in the
 arterial system; ^{generally} ~~with~~ from the exciting causes of heat.
 or cold we perceive it every day in children who
 approach too suddenly to the fire with their fingers after
 they have been exposed to the cold. — The pain here
 is ^{an acute} ~~is true~~ Rheumatism. Is attended with redness & swelling.
Remedies

- 1 Bleeding. copious - & every other day. &
- 2 Laxative purge - every other day. (at of al:
- 3 purgative medicines - Dr ~~H~~ with neutral
 salts. Hillary recommends a mixture of Nitre
 & Sal Ammoniac. I have used Nitre. Dr
 Hamilton of Lynn Regis extols Nitre - Camph^r:
 Calomel - & Ipec & Opium. If useful. only
 when cramp of action is taken down - or pre-
 sages in the tendency of the disease to chronic
 rheumatism. I have tried it without effect
 may be obvious in consequence. The Opium did
 harm. Nitre - Calomel - & Ipec: have an-
 swered much better alone. They evacuate
 every way ^{this} stomach - bowels - glands &
 pores - & with no stimulus. Calomel acts
 only on the bowels, & not on the arterial

V ~~There~~ have described Libriola & Dysentery ^{Pneumonicula}

There is evidently a species of Rheumatism which is analogous to these diminutives of a strong disease. It is between the acute and

chronic, ^{but is mistaken for the chronic.} the patient walks about - and

the pain often is insupportable. It resists the usual

medicines given in chronic rheumatism. I have called it Rheumaticula.

~~I relieve it - and the glove is rising.~~ ^{because they are so}

It is known by a small pulse - ^{ch} I have called dynoula.

The remedies are gentle bleedings - purges - Nitre - & Blisters & cool - not cold Air.

By means of these remedies I have cured this disease in a few days after Quinine and the most powerful remedies for Chronic Rheumatism ~~were~~ had been given to no purpose.

For Rheumatalgia - go to No 8. p: 347.

System. I insist upon it & Opium protracts & cures.

4 Low diet. -

5 cool air

6 Are any applications proper to the parts affected? and what? - Heat harmful - hence patients

are always worst in bed. - Bladders - Urine?

- &c &c all improper. ^{But} I have used Blisters -

Emolument - & Cabbage leaves with advantage. The

first gently stimulating & evacuating. The last

gently stimulating. Proper only in the advanced ^{again} stage of the disease when debility has taken

place, & seldom used before.

The application of ^{you often see} cold water proper? ~~fact of~~ foundered horses
If the founder is true Rheumatism.
caused by standing in cold water or swamps

~~Chronic~~ Rheumatism. ^{has several species} ~~does not belong to~~

arises from the parts it occupies - as Lumbago

Sciatica - The first is mistaken for ^{for} neuritis

but no Rheum or vomiting attends it, Both

belong rather to chronic - of which hereafter.

When we have done ^{the} febrile diseases. ✓

+ Dr. Whistling says a dilated pupil is the most universal criterion of this disorder.

✓ I chuse to call them Species instead of Stages, as they do not ^{always} follow in the order in which they are set down. I have seen the 1st last, & the last first. Calling them Stages is apt to lead into mistakes. -

Phthisis pulmonalis - or *Phthisis pneumonum*

The last a word of Dr Brown's and better than the
I shall use it for a little while, but I hope
first - ~~perhaps Chronic Pneumonia more proper~~
a more suitable ~~name~~ ^{name} ~~one will arise~~
~~from either, if the name or the cure is to~~
in a very minute out of our theory of the Disease.
~~given by the name.~~

I define it to be "a wasting of the body with
~~cough~~ ~~fever~~, cough, and expectoration"
~~accompanied with~~
may be divided into three species

1 The ^{sthenic} ~~is~~ ~~inflamed~~ *phthisis pneumonum*, "accompanied
with cough - fever & hard pulse."

2 The ^{asthenic} ~~is~~ ~~inflamed~~ *phthisis pneumonum*, "accompanied with cough
this constant fever called hectic, ^{increased} ~~every~~
every evening with a chilly fit, succeeded
by increased fever, & profuse sweats - the
pulse - full - quick & ^{generally} ~~sometimes~~ hard."
or *phthisis pneumonum typhoides*

3 The *asthenic phthisis pneumonum* - "accompanied with weak quick pulse - chilly
fits - night ^{sweats &} ~~fits~~ - ^{Diarrhoea} ~~in some~~
~~cases a cop~~ Before I proceed to the history
or treatment of either, I shall deliver

+ Sir Geo: Baker relates that consumptions
were lost on 10 persons out 90 by ex-
-cessive purging used to prepare the body for
the small pox. —

V also persons of irritable habits both of
body & mind. [Not confined to young persons. Dr Hume
says. In April 1791 three persons of 45 & 46 had it - two died
Dr Beardsley was Dutty 27] —
* Since the frequency of this disorder in
Britain - Ireland - & on the sea coast of
New England. Three young ladies fond of
walking on the Battery in New York
died with it in a few years. Forches
disposes to it. s

a few general propositions upon this subject.

~~It is a disease of the whole system. This~~

2 It is a disease of ~~a~~ great debility. This is
derived from the ^{the} causes which produce it.

hereditary weakness, connected with the
neck & spine? ~~too~~ internal?
Shape of the breast - fevers - grief - Scrophula
Hippocri: - in new lactation - Asthma - Haemoptysis -
Pneumony - Catarrh - venereal disease -
Hypochondriasis. + - cold & damp air +
Exhaustion and ~~ex~~ external violence offered to

Persons most liable to consumptionⁿ - It is
between 16 & 36 - a period in which the
system is most liable to be affected with
all the diseases & which dispose to it, & the
exciting causes which produce it. But not
confined to young persons. See Table opposite
to p. 58.

+ faintness - Sickness of Stomach - Dyspepsia
&c -

consumption is increased in those people by
 intemperance - & fatigue - whether in business
 or pleasure. Indians - first settlers whose
 manner of life resembles the savage - ^{are} ~~are~~
 never affected by it, & men who work in
 the open air, & especially country people
 are seldom affected by it. 3 From the age of 5

II. It is a ^{primary} disease of the whole system, and
 Ulcers - tubercles - haemorrhages & Vomicae
 so much the "objects of the faith & fear
 of physicians" ^{to use the words of B. Brown} are the consequences & not
 the cause of the disease. — This I prove

1 by the quick pulse - burning in the palms
 of the hands &c. ^{to} precede any comp: in
 the lungs & by the debilitated ^{constitution} habits & man-
 -ners of the people most subject to it.

3 & by the following fact from D. Lind.
 Turn back to p: 158. 4 By the ^{causes} ~~remedies~~
 which produce it 5 By the ~~remedies~~

V

6 By its frequently alternating with the Rheum.
 & madness
 = mation ^{chore} is evidently a disease of the whole
 system. I have seen ^{this former} frequently, & in particular
 two cases of its terminating favorably in a
 Rheumatism in the ^{or pain} head. I have the latter
 twice ^{viz in Miss Bolton & Mrs Taylor} - ~~terminating in death~~ ^{terminating in death}
 in a word it seems to be general law of the

system that in a debility of the whole external
 part of the body, an exciting cause will always
 act upon the weakest part. The lungs are
 the weakest part of the external surface of

the body. [= Head ache often alternates with it - also
 Sick stomach - and pain or noise in the right
 ear & dyspnoea.]

Let it not be objected here that we often
 see Consumpsⁿ from Catarrh - measles - &
 Varicella - But these diseases never produce Cons.
 unless there has been previous debility, or unless debi-
 litating causes have succeeded afterwards
 such as premature exposure to the cold - in-
 temperance - indolence - bad air - or exertion
 in opposition to our theory
 labor. Nor let it said that we sometimes see the
 disease produced by Contagion. This subject
 merits some inquiry. Valsalva Morgagni

160 The termination
which cure it & ~~the termination of~~ of this
general debility in an affection of the lungs
is no more than ^{to} happens in many
other cases. The debility of old age terminates
in a cough called Catarrhus senilis. D'And
tells us that the ^{last stage of} jaundice ^{was} ^{marked} often ~~went off~~
by a cough. I have seen two instances of
Hypochondriasis ending in a cough which
induced ⁱⁿ it all the symptoms of Consump-
tion - But why multiply proofs of our
opinion - The debility which precedes
death generally ^{appears finally in} ~~falls upon~~ the lungs -
- hence most people die ^{the} with the Rattles.
They are ~~increased~~ excretion from the
lungs - a kind of sudor, or apoplectic
consumption. VI

III Debility being universal, & excitability
increased by it more in the lungs than
elsewhere, heat, cold, ^{loud singing - speaking - hallowing -} or violence of
any kind become exciting causes, and

tells us would never attend the dissection of the
lungs of a person who died of consumption - but
he adds that he was prejudiced from a weak
love not to ~~con~~ that disorder. We ~~often~~ sometimes
see whole families carried off by - but we must
remember that whole families ^{often} have the same figure
of neck & breast & inevitable arterial system, & that
the members of the same family ^{attend} ~~visit~~ on each other
in this disease. By which means they are predisposed
to it by the debility produced by fatigue, so that ^{it} is
more easily excited by ^{particularly by rising in the night, &c.} other causes. But we are told
- happens th ~~covered~~ in the ^{the} ~~summit~~ of the patient.
of the practice of dissecting houses & burning cloaths
&c in Portugal - True! it ^{is possible} ~~may~~ be conveyed by
a portion of acrid matter into a sound body - but here
it does not act till it produces general debility &
this begins in the lungs instead of the whole system.
I have seen ^{three} ~~two~~ cases in which ~~it was supposed~~
~~the disease was taken by contagion~~ ^{that} it was supposed
the disease was taken by contagion. Polly McCall
Mrs Huntington - & Miss Budd - all of them attended
on ^{friends} ~~persons~~ or relations who died with it - one of
the 3 recovered by the use of remedies to be mentioned hereafter.
It was the lady of Revd: Huntington - Ducton

produce inflamⁿ and inflamⁿ action in the
 whole system. The cause you see the same
 as pneumonia, ~~as~~ the disease is less acute
 only because, there is less strength in the
 system to produce violent action. It is prod?
 like pneumonia by indirect debility. The
 causes th induce it compared ^{to} those which
 induce pneumonia are as 6 - to 10 - but the
 system on which they act is proportioned
 to them. It is, compared with a system
 likewise disposed to produce pneumonia, as 6 - to 10.
 It is then you see to pneumonia in febris
- crua is to the autumnal remitting
 fever, or Dysenterica to the true Dy-
 sentery. It is more common now y.
 50 years ago in America - why? our
 systems less able to produce a genuine
 pneumonia - ^{than formerly} they therefore
 spend themselves in a feeble
 inflamⁿ called pneumonia, consumption.

& Other foreign instances produce consumption by first debility
- arising from constancy of the cough, especially
at nights. The millers cough increased by lifting
weights, & watching his mill at nights - heats &
colds. - Ulcers produce them, because they throw
of debility on which they depend on y^e lungs. -
V. Scurvy & major illness. -

even I follow the analogy of the other
 diseases that have been mentioned, I will
 call it Pneumonicula. It is a little more
 = worry.

For the history of all the symptoms of Consump-
 -tion see Dr. Bothingill & Cullen. One thing to
 be added to it. Patients not only have hope, but conceal such
 symptoms as will lead to a knowledge of the disease or danger. The
 disease will divide itself like the

course of disease we have described into
 stages. —

1 The presenting stage.

The disease has its precursors. — Slight
 fever — burning in the palms of the hands —
 flushing in the face — slight pain in the
 breast — or shooting pains in the sides. These
 are the dreadful precursors of a ^{consumption} ~~cure~~.

— now is the time to be alarmed. The remedies
 here are simple & certain. They are gentle
 in some cases cold Bath & Bark — the
 exercise & a desertion of all the causes which

induced the debility. ~~many~~ young men
 if bound to sedentary occupations which
 produce these symptoms should be separated

from ^a masters - Damps & cold situations
 or rooms ^{ch} ~~the~~ always debilitate should
 be forsaken - & every disease of the worst ^{the}
 which threatens it should be eradicated. ~~for~~
^{all causes of irritation shd}
~~this diet shd be regulated - not too low & d.~~
^{be removed -}
 shd be used if the pains in the breast have
 produced hardness or even fulness in the
 pulse. In this way I think I have prevented
 death from consumption in an hundred
 instances. - The exercise ~~shd~~ in this stage shd be
 of a peculiar kind. All exercise divided into
^{active & mixed} ~~active & passive~~. The ^{active} - walking - running -
 jumping - & all other in which the muscles of the
 whole body are employed. The ^{passive} - are riding
 in a carriage - sitting & swinging - ^{all the} ~~the~~ ^{passive} ~~passive~~
 riding on horseback - or driving a chair - rowing
 a boat - & all others where the body is only
 partially exercised. The exercise for preven-
-ting a consumption shd be ~~active~~ ^{of the}
mixed kind - riding on horseback is I had

The order of milks is 1 Women - 2 apes - 3 goats - but cows equally good - and more easily obtained -

In cases of great irritability, where ^{water may be added to the milk or} Butter milk should be preferred to milk. ^{They} are less stimulating than milk which contains

Oil & Cheese. Where no Cheese - Butter milk no ^{When milk is used, it should not be skimmed - the} Oil. For some cases a little animal food ^{crumbs helps to promote solution of curds} is necessary, especially in the 2nd ^{stage}, ^{when}

Here white meats are to be preferred. ^{So} ~~and~~ they lie long on the stomach, they have ^{least} least stimulus of any animal substances. ^{soft boiled} Eggs may be joined with them.

It is remarkable in ~~this disease~~ that the stomach & chyliferous viscera are seldom impaired in this disease. Dr Read thinks good teeth accompanying this disease - of course a defect of mastication as a part of the process of perfect chylification can have no share in it.

Here we see an influence producing this disease. ~~Here we see an influence~~ among many that might be produced, of health in ~~among many that might be produced~~ of contrary one part of disease in another part of the body. To avoid ~~indications in the same disease~~

Cure of the 1st and 2nd series. —

It is the more necessary from the appetite continuing
of the same disease. The quantity drawn is
as good as ever - or more than 30 to 35
than in previous - but it can be better reported; I can great

times in 2 weeks, -
my reputation - for it is a disagreeable remedy
to most patients, & very unpopular among this

To recommend it to you, as you value the

It has the sanction of the names of men of high standing & authority
 in the profession. Dr. Fullen says removes inflammation, & prevents healing of
 the ulcer.

~~meat should be avoided~~ ^{meat} Dr Brown's breakfast of beefsteak is death.

in this phase of the disorder. — V

3 Isomits - Spec. shd. be preferred. They are.

the stimulus of Aliment in the utmost possible
degree - ~~the meals should be divided six a day~~
~~better than these~~. In the choice of vegetables a
regard should be had to their stimulus. Where
there is great inflammation, those sh^d be pre-
ferred ^{we} have lost. Sansonetti tells us a case
of a young man cured by eating Strawberries. It is
probable - for they are n^o 1 - in the table of the
relative degree of stimulus in vegetables. A moderate
quantity of sugar affords much nourish^t at the
expense of little stimulus - I have known one in-
stance of a cure by drinking the fresh juice of the
cane in the West Indies, & another by drinking
the fresh juice of the apple - both of which contain
Morgagni's cure by Barley & milk & is tested together
Lugar. ~~in a flat~~ where the stomach is affected by
& gruel made of it. Roasted apples & apple mush good.
Dyspepsy ~~is~~ minimal food of easy digestion, the
stimulating cannot be taken. This is a deplorable
case & shows the certainty of two indications in
one disease, contrary to the declaration of D^r B.
- In all cases the meals should be divided. Six
small ones a day - less stimulus than 3 larger ones.

✓ & moderate stimulus applied to the lungs parti-
-cularly gentle heat. I have ~~performed~~ several con-
-sumptive patients thro' our winters by ~~impregnating~~ ^{impregnating}
them in stove rooms. heat appears to be necessary
~~the gentle heat acts as a stimulus to the~~
~~lungs, for it is necessary~~ even while the

water system in other parts requires debilitat^{ing}.
But, further
medicines. — I suspect the efficacy of the sea
air in consumps^{ion} is owing to its
being impregn^{ed} with sea a little sea salt w^h.

gives it a gently invigorating action on the
The efficacy of a country air I believe depends on its ^{direct} gentle
lungs: The smoke of burnt resin & tar seems
stimulus.¹

to act in the same way. Galen used to send his
patients to Tabriz a high country between the
Mediterr^{ean} sea & Mount Taurus - where the
air was constantly impregnated with the
salt particles of the sea - & sulphurous
effluvia of the other. Lybia a pine country
was formerly recommended in consumps^{ion}.

Now ~~the~~ Lybia was a pine country &

the effluvia of the pines was gently stimu-
-lating to the lungs. Perhaps moderate speaking or singing may be con-
sidered as a stimulus. A 90th promoting a
negative fact.

debility of the lungs, while other parts of the
 system are in a state of ^{exhausted} morbid ~~activity~~. Opium
 gives ease, by giving a temporary tone to the lungs.
~~A moderate use of the latter is necessary in a warm climate.~~
~~The use of these remedies requires a careful ac-~~
 commodation to different proportions of them in
 or inflamⁿ diathesis. — If they fail — they serve as
 a ^{trial} to break the fall down the precipice of life.
 9th avoiding ~~cold~~ Damp — & bright air, & especially
 cold wet by means of cork boots. — also unwholesome
 air by sleeping in a small confined room ^{with} ~~in~~ ^{open} with
 curtains. — X V ~~to change of climate a warm one.~~
 The 3^d stage is after inflamⁿ diathesis is wasted,
 or subdued. — Here a change in the remedies
 sh^d be ^{in the} as different as between inflamⁿ & typhus
 fever. —

I Stimulants ^{consisting} of ~~potentially~~ in 1 medicines
 2 diet — & 3 Exercise.

1. medicines — Balsamics — Bals Cop: Peru-
 vine bud tea — Garlic —
 tar — & turpentine — also bitters of all kinds
 especially Cherry tree bark — Dandelion — hogweed —
 — ~~Guido's Elix^r Bit~~ — ~~Linseed oil~~ — & Opium.
 Is bark proper here? yes — but inferior to all the above.
 2. Diet — There we let ^{the} patients
 fast — explained — ^{may} by grad^l ven. disease — or by
 break fast & dine every day with
 turpentine
 3. Exercise — Animal food — sh^d be prefer^d.

Isters have done service. Capt. Lingard Dr
 Katiemer's cases. — Trephins — of a woman cured by system.
 Exercise 3^d should be of the active kind — especially

determination to the Skin by means of flannel
waistcoats or Shirts - They not only ~~increase~~ ^{lessen}
determination to the Lungs, but they render
the system less liable to be affected by the
vicipitudes of the weather.

11 ^{a more moderate} Change of Climate, where the heat is not
so intense as to be stimulating, & thereby to
produce indirect debility. ~~As hot summer~~ A
sultry July or August are as fatal in this
Country as a tempestuous March. ^{& variable} Consumptive
patients should be sent to South Carolina -
Providence - Barbadoes - ~~or~~ Bermuda - or Portugal,
where the air is temperate & equable.
from this Country, ~~Madagascar~~ Jamaica - & all the
hot Islands improper. - Madeira unhealthy from
the lightness & perhaps purity of the air - see Dr
Gordon's letter to his M^o Single. To render a
change of Climate effectual, a patient
sh^d. enjoy it for at least two years. -
Aethicus remained 2 years in Asia ^{from} whence
he returned cured of a Consumpⁿ to Rome.

riding on horseback Dr. Dunderberg's emulsion
 and after Dysuria came on. Mrs Bird's case.
 on it. To this she added flannel next to the
 skin. — Warmth to be resorted & cold avoided
 as in the former species, and if patient is able
 to bear it - Change of climate. —

I have said ^{treatment}
 Liberto nothing ^{of the state} of the
 lungs, nor of the numerous methods of discovering
 the presence of pus in them, or whether they are
 affected by tubercles. Ulcer - Abscess - or simple
 defluxion. For it is of no more consequence
 in my opinion to inspect the matter discharging
 in consumption²
 than to inspect chamber pots in a fever.
 All consumption² begin with defluxion only, or
 increased excretion, and many expectorations
 show that patients have died with ^{all the} ~~consumption~~
 symptoms of Cons: ^{& yet have had} ~~with~~ sound lungs. Moreover
 I believe as many recoveries have been
 with Ulcers as without them. I shall
 only make two remarks. 1st consumption²
 which terminates in tubercles, as indicat-
 ing

✓ This I hope will not always be the
case. we cure diseases of equal many of
greater general debility ^{& even of chronic} by means of
medicines - at least so far as to enable
our patients to benefit by air, Diet & exercise.
- The principal difficulty in my opinion is
to remove the hectic fever. Is this fever
analogous to the pyrexia - scarletina -
& typhoid fevers? If so no wonder none of
the usual medicines take effect in it.
what would arsenic do? -

It is remarkable how long some
people live in this disorder. Dr Galt's
mother in law aged 64 was affected with
a cough 35 years ago - has often spit
blood & matter from her lungs - borne
six children in ⁴ time - is worst when
she don't cough - is better as she grows
old - is not of a consumptive family.

the greatest debility, & are more dangerous & more frequently fatal, than any others. They often appear in the neck - before they are supposed to exist in the lungs. - ~~2. Scrophulous~~

The disease produced by Venereal - ~~from~~ ^{is the most benignant} the species of

consumption. - It often exists without great debility. It has been frequently cured by nature, or by very trifling remedies. The cures performed by Theriacal - grapes &c seem to be only of a ^{consumption} ~~disease~~ from Venereal. - So if it deserves that name. -

After all that has been said Cons:
Often, ~~he~~ may generally baffles all the ~~remedies~~ ^{remedies} that have been mentioned. What then is to be done -? Shall we abandon it as an incurable disease? By no means. It is not incurable - It has been cured. The remedies are, such applications as are calculated to produce that tone in the system which is imparted to it by the manner of life of those people who are exempted

V 4 Vanswieten says he has seen fishermen
& sailors cured of consumptions by burning
coalsmen. —

+ And thereby keeps the system con-
-stantly vibrating between tone &
debility. — Dr. Ferriarum recommends the
same regard to constancy of exercise in the
gout. when used only by fits & starts, he says
it does harm. p. 497. of Swan's edition.

from it. These are 1st labor & exercise.

1 Col. Parke's - Jos. Montgomery & the Britton's
- Masloway - Lieut. Price & many other cases.

2 The Jersey youth who was taken prisoner.

3 The D^r Franklin's Shoemaker. See inquiries.
the trials of war & labor

As ~~was~~ not always practicable or agreeable,
our dependance must be upon Exercise.

To render this effectual, I shall here deliver
a few directions which will apply hereafter
to ^{all} such other diseases as require this
invaluable remedy. -

The exercise proper in a Consumption is
only to be had in a long journey.

Short excursions are proper to restore health
after an acute illness. ~~It is~~ They are the most
highly agreeable & useful, but they are
rather hurtful in Chronic Diseases, and
especially ⁱⁿ the Consumption. For they are so
short that they excite more action than
power ^{to} ~~to~~ ^{move} They excite appetite without
adding to the digestive powers. But this is not

I would now venture further that long
journeys are more necessary in consumptions
affecting women than men. The courage of
women is of the passive kind - ^{notwithstanding} & hence they
they endure pain & sickness with more fortitude than men, ^{yet}
they possess less enterprise in undertakings of
every kind than ^{our sex.} ~~men~~ ^{They moreover}
abandon themselves to despair & death in
~~dangerous diseases~~ ^{danger} much sooner than men. 1st Wm
Hamilton, in his account of the late dreadful
earthquake at Calabria, has furnished us
with a striking ~~proof~~ illustration of the truth
of this remark. He tells us that in digging into
the ruins of the earthquake, the ~~women~~ ^{women} were
always found with their arms folded, as if
they had given themselves up to immediately
to despair & death, whereas the men were
always found with their arms extended as if
they ^{had} resisted their fate to the last moments of ^{their} lives.

all the evil ~~things~~ that attends them. They are often postponed on acc^t of disinclination, or bad weather - and when used - the thro'ts that they are used to promote health, or ^{to} save life, sink the spirits and thereby do more harm than good. V

In long Journeys - there are the following Advantages. 1 A constant succession of new Objects which divert the mind, & cause it to forget its danger, and by invigorating the mind, invigorate the body. -- 2 There is a constant change of ~~air~~ ^{the} air which is highly useful in all diseases & especially in the lungs. -- It is this, which makes sailing so useful in consumptions. -- 3 It is constant not liable to interruptions from company or weather - so that appetite & digestion - action & power keep pace with each other.

To render Journeys effectual the following directions should be given in writing to

"
+ Riding & long journeys as effectual in Const.
as $\frac{1}{2}$ in Lues, or Bark in Intermittents, provided
that are aimed - Persons beyond the prime of life
require longest journeys!" Sydenham p 446.

✓ For this purpose, they must begin by
travelling only a few miles ^{a day,} & increase
the distance of their stages, as they
increase their strength. If patients are
unable to bear the ~~fatigue~~ of a journey,
the following scale of exercise sh^d first be
adopted. 1. Rocking in a cradle, or a
^{box & winch's case.} carriage. 2. Swinging. 3. Riding sailing.
4. Riding ^{at wheel} in a carriage in a walk. 5. In
a trot - 6. Riding in a Chair 7. Riding on
horseback in a walk & pacing - canter-
ing & trotting D^o. - In all these cases
the stimulus is proportioned to Exciteⁿ.
& in this consists the together with changing
or Alternating consists the first secret of the
art of healing. -

our patients. +

1 To avoid fatigue. "ne quid nimis," or
 "Dumne minimum est Natura immixtionem" Sh?
 be the mottoes of their carriages, or saddles if
 they travel on horseback. - This Advice is of
 as much consequence as it to rise from
 our tables with an appetite for more food,
 or our beds with an inclination for more
 sleep. It should be repeated over & over. -
 It is the hinge on which a recovery turns.
 many - many cases have I seen prevented
 by the neglect of this important direction.
 - I repeat it again - therefore - charge y.
 patients over & over when they set off on
 y. Journeys to avoid - not highwaymen - but
 - what will be more certainly - fatal ^vfatigue.

2 To avoid travelling too soon ^{after eating} after eating
 especially a plentiful meal, & if accident
 or necessity should lead to it never to
 travel too soon after it. To eat liberally if
 hungry in the night. - ^{being}
 3 To avoid travelling too soon in the mor-

It never after sun set in the evening. If the weather is warm - always lie by in the middle of the day.

4 To change their apparel with the Air. This of the utmost consequence. I think my life has been ^{for 20 years} preserved by a faithful attention to this rule especially in summer. - Too ~~much warmth~~ ^{warm is} as bad as too cool clothing - for But little danger from this operation. I never have seen ^{have heard} ~~one~~ ^{one or two} of but ^{one} person diseased from too much warmth in clothing, but I have many thousands disordered from ~~too thin~~ clothes not accommodated to the coolness of the weather.

5 ~~How~~ If it should be necessary for them to lie down or to sleep in the day time, advise them ~~never~~ ^{to be} always to undress themselves, & to get by down between the Sheet ^{or} Blankets. The ligatures

of garters - Stocks - breech knee bands
 wristbands - wristcoats - or stays are ^{all}
 unfriendly to ~~health~~ in sound sleep. -
 - hence persons often awake ^{from} in an
 afternoon's nap in terror from dreams
 - or in profuse sweats - or with ^{head} ache
 or sick stomach - & generally out of
 humor. - The French are so sensible
 of this that they always ~~wade~~ sleep in
 their shirts in the woods. - An intelligent
 gentleman of this profession informed
 me that he had seen some ~~to~~ young
 travellers attempt to sleep in their
 cloaths ^{when} complain of indisposition, & be forced
 to lay them aside, when they laid down in
 their blankets. I know a lady in this
 city who has long been in the habit
 of sleeping every afternoon who undresses
 herself as completely when she lies down

Syrup

To make: Coughs:

Pur: glycyrrhiz

Flor Sulph: — a ʒi

Run this when burnt

add Water. & honey & of

boil y^m into a Syrup — &

give Cord: i freq^t when the

Cough is troublesome.

Docten Rush will oblige William Cope
of the Bridle road leading from
Towandee as William Cope is in for
off from the Towande, with may lead on
Sasquahannah

Cooper by obtaining a true account
from the forks of Loyall Lock to the
form that there is a false road leading
ad me astray when I come Down the

Memorandum for
Dost Hugh

1 Indians

2 print letters

3 Cf common in
Country & city.

4 Cf. lab^r & sed^r

Employment

5 more common to

common & more

as she does at 10 or 11 o'clock at night, &
 who finds her sleep refreshing & salutary.
 Ligatures of all kinds are not only un-
 friendly to valetudinarians in consump-
 tions but in other indisp^{ositions}. I once
 knew an acute colic pain cured by unlac-
 king a tight shoe, & the late Mr Ingersol
 Judge of Adm^y in this city informed me
 that he always cured a giddiness in his
 head to ^{wh} he was subject after sitting
 long in court, only by slipping down
 his shoe & untying his garters. But further
 Ligatures are unfriendly to ^{active} study. the ex-
 -ercises of the mind. hence we find studious
 men both in their closets & upon canals
 are always appear in ^{in slippers} loose garments
 and in ^{loose} gowns, & sometimes with open
 collars. [I was once at a loss to account
 for this, but I now know by experience

the necessity & benefits of it - for I am un-
 able to prosecute any subject that requires
 close or intense thinking untill I have first
 relieved myself from the fetters of my
 garters & shoe buckles - hence I am ~~obliged~~
^{obliged} ~~downed~~ by the duties of my profession
 to employ the latest hours of the evening
 only in my studies. The manner in
 which these tight articles of dress operate
 in diseases & on the mind in health
 must be obvious to you all. They are
 direct stimuli to the body, and as such
 they divert the mind from its pursuits
 in the same manner that noise, or pain
 from any cause ~~will~~ ^{to} will do. But return
 & ~~be careful~~ one more caution is
 necessary under this head, & it is to
 to advise your patients never to sleep
 in damp sheets. Perhaps to prevent this,

✓ Let it not be supposed that I recom-
mend lying down every time a patient
stops at an inn. By no means. The more
a patient in a consump² can sit up
or walk about
without fatigue the better, - for the cough
is always increased by a recumbent pos-
-ture.

They had better carry sheets with them. If they do not let them have the sheets of the public house exposed to the fire as is common with travellers in France, or let them sleep in between blankets.

I am aware in advice we shall ^{venerable} contradict an opinion of our Countryman Dr Franklin, but as the Dr has formed his opinion of the effects of damp air & ^{wet} cloaths only from their effects on healthy people, & not upon consumptive patients [But more of this in our ~~book~~ Domestic & culinary lectures.]

Advise your patients to avoid the large companies, and especially evening & night companies. The breath & perspiration of 10, or 15 people in a common bed room, & more especially when

heated by the effluvia of more of five
 smoking dishes of meat, and phlogis-
 -ticated by 15 or 20 Candles is poison
 to the lungs of a consumptive patient.
 I once heard of a gent^r ~~who~~ with weak
 lungs who died the next morning after
 spending an evening under the above
 circumstances. The air in this case is
^{as} ~~an~~ ~~an~~ ~~indirect stimulant~~, ~~it~~ produced ~~the~~
 sudden debility & death. For the same
 reason that large companies are hurtful,
 consumptive patients sh^d avoid sleeping
 in crowded rooms - or with Curtains,
 or even with a bed fellow.

7 Direct your patients to avoid the
 Society of men or women ~~of~~ who pos-
 -sess great powers of entertaining
 company. A consumptive patient

178 a humor which
had better meet a ~~lighthearted~~ over
his journey than a "merry fellow."

in a consump.
A female patient of mine ~~lost from~~
~~and~~ bursted a blood vessel by ~~an~~ yield-
ing to the impulse of a flash of humor,
upon her body. — Many instances of the
same kind might be adduced from the
Annals of Medicine. In condemning

Mirth I do not condemn Cheerfulness.

— The one is a ^{direct} gentle & invigorating
Stimulus — ~~the other is~~ ^{& produces strength} the other
from its excess of stimulus
~~is an indirect & debilitating stimulus~~
~~or sedentary~~ ^{indirect debility} produces languor & in some

instances death. ~~Now~~ Cheerfulness is
the pleasure of wise men & philosophers.

— Mirth is the ~~am~~ pleasure of Buffoons
& fools. Cheerfulness It has nothing to
do — with Cheerfulness — hence, it was once
well said of a man who refused to par-
take

✓ One is accompanied with Volition, or
the other is a mere animal com-
-motion, & performed before the mind
has time to produce a regular Act.

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in ^a general roar of laughter, than "he was
"too happy to be merry." —

8 are there any papers that may be
employed to advantage in this disease
in the course of the Joursies of consump-
-tive patients. Dr Blane tells us y:

many Consumptive people were relieved
& some recovered by the dreadful hurri-

-cane of 1780 in Barbadoes. ^{Fear we} ~~The terror~~

^{know is} ~~known is~~ ~~an indirect stimulant~~

~~of course~~ a debilitating passion, but

the power which acted here was not

fear but terror. The one is called by

Lord Hailes & other metaphysicians, a

passion - the other an emotion. ^{the} ~~The~~

one viz fear leads to inaction - the

other viz: terror - leads to exertion

both of body & mind - hence it is

invigorating, and of course medicinal

+ ~~There~~ The efficacy of the Berhley Springs I believe is derived in part from the influence of a circumstance but little attended to by Physicians. From 200 to 500 patients, afflicted with the whole nomenclature of diseases have visited these Springs in the course of the last 17 years - out of ~~all~~ ^{who} whom only 16 have ~~died at the Springs~~ ^{died at the Springs} ~~and left graves behind them~~. The recital of this fact which is daily told to every invalid ^{the} ~~in~~ ^{wonderful} the histories of thousands of cures, have done ~~more~~ as much as the waters of the Springs, or any other circumstance attending them.

✓ ^{by travelling} Or ~~by travelling~~ this new & half civilized countries - and lodging in taverns where an apprehension might now be then be excited of robbery, or murders before morning. —

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in a high degree to the debilitated body
when it is confined to those degrees which
are only directly stimulating. It will
be difficult to imitate the accidental cures
recorded by Dr Blane - But we may learn
and from them to recommend hope &
confidence in the remedies we are using.
- These are invigorating passions⁺. Perhaps
a moderate degree of terror might now
& then be excited by conducting our patients
to precipices - or crossing dangerous
~~or by~~ [✓] ~~cracks or bridges~~ ^{Dr Smollet} - Vanowiten relates
cures of consumptions by patients
falling into streams of cold water.

Perhaps in both instances the cures
were performed only by the fright
& consequent exertion ~~of the~~ produced
by the fall. —

+ The two first & sometimes the 3rd Spring months
are unfavourable to consumptive people in ^{the} middle
States. All Valentinianians are worst in the Spring
all over the world - ~~except the~~ ^{where a} variableness of the wea-
ther ~~is~~ occurs. The French say the Spring is vari-
egated with flowers to make invalids forget their
sickness and distresses.

V A tour thro' the American States would
be more useful to ^{British} ~~European~~ than travel^g
on the Continent of Europe - Summer time
- tions to ~~the same~~ ^{the same} improper company or plea-
- sure & more variety to maintain attention &c.

9 In what seasons should our patients travel? The winter & summer months are equally unfavorable for it in the ~~middle~~^{central} states of America. - But by travelling from one end of the United States to the other, a patient may enjoy a perpetual ~~vacation~~ spring or autumn. He may pass his winters in travelling thro' the Carolinas and Georgia - & his Summers in visiting the Eastern states, or in crossing the Lakes that lead to Canada. - He must by all means avoid as much as possible the Sea Coast of America - for the air of the Sea Shore for from its mixture with the air of the land is extremely hurtful in consumptive complaints.

10. How long should travelling be continued at once to be effectual?

- ~~not~~ If it requires two ~~or~~ years to ~~benefit or change~~
~~accommodate~~ ^{for} a climate to ^{benefit or change} a constitution,
 certainly not less than six months' travelling can produce a ~~prop~~ permanent change in the habit of a consumptive patient. A tone acquired & preserved for this length of time cannot soon be ruined by debility. But the cure must not rest on a single journey; it must be repeated every two or three years till our patient has passed his 36th ^{year} - or the consumptive stages of human life. -

To secure a perfect obedience to medical advice it would be highly useful if consumptive patients would always be accompanied by a physician.

Madness in England has become a curable disorder since physicians have opened ^{private} mad houses, & have taken the entire & constant direction of their maniacal patients. The same good effects, I believe w^d follow, - if consumptive patients were constantly under the eye of their ^{physicians} patients. - The keenness of appetite, and great stock of animal spirits which these people possess hurry them into an hundred ~~and~~ escapes which are fatal to the best concerted plans of a recovery, or if they escape these, their desire of life exposes them to be seduced from our directions by every quack remedy that is recommended to them - and of these they will have no at every stage - for their cough is a signal ^{of their} disease, and even hostlers, and

184 have all their nostrums
forymen ~~proposed~~ for consumptions.
Two observations are suggested by these
facts. 1st that the love of health, like
the love of money levels all capacities.
Hence we see
~~I have known~~ persons of the least
understandings in other things, desert
the advice of age - experience - & the gra-
test skill, ~~to~~ and submit themselves
wholly to the directions of persons of the
most contemptible characters for ignorance
in medicine. - The 2nd Observation is
taken from Dr Cullen, - The carelessness
of ^{man kind in} ~~patients in~~ general in preserving
health, & of patients in pursuing the
means for restoring it, led him to re-
mark 'that there is nothing of so
much consequence to mankind as
health except it ^{be} their eternal

Salvation, & yet there is nothing more
 - kind neglect so much as their health,
 except it ^{be} their eternal Salvation".

I beg leave to introduce ~~lecture~~ ⁱⁿ
 this place ~~on the same subject~~ ^{our subject}.
 an observation, that may appear a little
 foreign to it. Physicians are some-

- times consulted by their patients respect-
 - ing the Occupations of their Children.

- It is very common to advise putting
 weakly boys to sedentary employment:
 or such as employ the mind more than
 the body. This is a most injudicious
 practice. Weakly young men should
 always be advised to choose such occupa-
 - tions as will strengthen their bodies
 by hard labor & by exposure to the
 air - such as the ^{or agricultural} naval life, or some
 laborious mechanical employment.

If they have been prepared by a liberal
 education for a learned profession - physics
 should be preferred to law - divinity or
 commerce all of which require sitting
 in a day
 so many hours at a desk, & in a post-
 = house too which is very unfavorable
 to weak lungs. I owe my present pro-
 = & all the respect & affection which I enter-
 = be from wholly to a hereditary consump-
 = tion for it,
 = tive diathesis which discovered itself
 in the 16 years of my age, and probably
 I am indebted for my present existence in this world,
 my life, to the constant & moderate exercise
 which is connected with it. I know
 two instances of ~~apprentices~~ apprentices
 to a printer in this city who have been
 saved from an early grave by acting
 for two or three years as prepressmen
 in a printing office - an employment
 which requires great exertion of the
 whole body, & especially of the upper

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liants. — ~~and~~ I have known many in-
stances of ^{young men} ~~debe~~ ~~men~~ with weak lungs
whose constitutions have been at it
were renovated, by the toils of which
are connected with the life of a sailor
& a farmer. —

I mentioned formerly that these di-
rections to our patients should be communi-
-ted to writing, otherwise they will soon
be forgotten, or misunderstood by them.

But this writing should be fair & legible.

^{Altho' a}
for ~~be~~ ~~man~~ man may be an excellent
Latin & Greek Scholar & even a fine Gen-
-tleman & write a bad hand, & even
^{bad} grammar, yet he cannot be a ^{safe} ~~good~~
Physician without ~~as~~ accustoming himself
to write a ~~fair~~ distinct, and
legible hand in all his prescriptions
& directions. —

✓ Its proximate cause - except, or defect
of action from the stimulus of a specific
contagion. - ~~except~~ There is an exception
to debility as a predisposing cause - altho'
it has great influence on the disease.
- It claps ^{the} poisonous & wounds which
sh^d have been excepted from our general
proposition. .

I wish these facts mentioned in this lecture to be well remembered, as I shall have occasion frequently to refer to them without repeating them. —

Small pox

This disease evidently affects the whole system, & like some other which have been described shows itself in the rings of the throat. For a history see Cullen-Hillman-Hillman. I define it to be contagious

" a fever accompanied with an acute pain in the back, and soreness about the epigastric region, sometimes a vomiting with an eruption of small pustules ~~on~~ between the 2nd & fifth day after the attack of the fever, which ~~are~~ ^{afterwards} fill with a purulent or watery matter."

It has two species.

- 1 The distinct or phlogistic smallpox
- 2 The confluent, or typhoid smallpox.

I define the first to be further ^{characterized} by
" a fever with hard pulse, an eruption,

+ The small pox has been further divided into
filigree - crystalline - dry - ^{& bloody} - But the appea-
- rance of w: lay ⁱⁿ foundation for these names
appear in both species. what they are?

- It is remarkable the fever of the small pox is
sometimes intermittent - a circumstance ^{the former} ~~the latter~~
the idea of the inter? fever being only orig? fever.

VI. In what manner is the disease propaga-
- ted? By contagion conveyed thro' by the
breath - the effluvia of the body - the cloaths -
and thro' the medium of the air. It may
be conveyed to a great distance by means
of wind or smoke - hence it spreads thro'
whole neighbourhoods that have no con-
- nection with each other. It is remarka-
- ble that fire does not destroy it - It adheres
to paper - is conveyed by a letter - is propaga-
- ted after death - & may be preserved for
many months if dry. ^{It is preserved for} ~~perhaps~~ years by
the Chinese in boxes ~~carefully~~ carefully
sealed. They use the scabs only & inoculate
by thrusting them up the nose.

beginning 189 the fever abating after the
on the 3rd and ending on the 5th or 6th day
eruption is completed".

To this definition there is sometimes an ex-
ception. I have seen a second crop of poek
appear on the 9 & 10th day.

I define the 2nd to be a fever with a weak
or ~~weak~~ with numerous flat ~~which form~~ ^{full on}
& quick pulse, ~~be accompanied~~ ^{with numerous} ~~accompanied~~
~~with effluvia~~ ^{peristalsis}, and which generally
appears ~~on the 2nd day~~ on the 2nd day, - sometimes
accompanied with diarrhoea. the fever
continuing ~~all~~ after the eruption is
completed" +

Before I proceed to treat of each shall ^{propose} ~~make~~
~~of the distinct~~ ^{propose}
a few ~~general~~ ^{proposed} inquiries. ✓

2 How long does the disease lie in the body
before it excites the fever? in y^e nat^l way?
- generally 12, or 14 days - but I have heard
from Dr. Shuck a satisfactory case of its not
producing the fever for 20 days.

3 Is there any mode of destroying the contagion
before it ^{it produces} ~~produces~~ the ~~eruptive~~ fever? Yes -
But this ^{belongs to} ~~will be discussed~~ the subject

✓ 5th Is the disease universal? - no, some
people tho' exposed to escape it during life.

of inoculation.

3. Is there any mode of destroying the contagion ^{or lessening} before it produces the fever? ^{it} yes - ^{may be lessened} by strong doses of Calomel & Z. Zinco. I think I have done service by these medicines in the eruptive fever of the small pox. I have heard [†] in Africa they extinguish the disease ^{after it has appeared} by first rubbing the body ~~of the patient~~ with pepper, & then plunging it in cold water. I shall now proceed to treat

1 of the distinct small pox.

I shall 1 treat of the eruptive fever, &
2 of the secondary fever.

† The remedies proper in inflam^d fever are proper here.

1 Bleeding.

2 Strong debilitating doses of Calom.

2 tart. Zinco. I once gave a sailor a dose of these which worked him a whole day. He escaped I believe, death in consequence of it. I took the hint from Hillary who supposed absurdly that

~~for~~
v lungs are affected - for here is no predispo-
sition debility, except perhaps when taken
in cold weather.

the & operated specifically in destroying the contagion.

(3) Blisters to the neck if coma or delirium attend - These often occur - & the blisters seldom fail of removing them.

(4) Letting up - This is of great consequence. It is the burden of Dr. Sydenham's new method of treating the small pox. It checks the eruption of the sores. It is particularly useful in a delirium.

5 Cool or Cold Air - of this as a Sedative or indirect Stimulus I spoke formerly. - a case related in London of a person supposed to be dead cured by it. Leprosy - but here there is Pneumony even where the

6 Cool diluting Drinks - wine - saffron tea & all heating Drinks improper.

(7) Opium - These should never be used till the eruption is completed. They are then proper - every night, for the suppuration is attended with pain & wakefulness.

2 The secondary fever.

The danger here is from 3 causes.

1 inflammⁿ of the lungs. 2 Chlamydia

✓ In this case - the remedies formerly
recommended under the head of Pneumonia
typhodes are proper. -

of or viscosity of the mucus of the throat
& trachea. - ~~to be~~ - & 3 from the sub-
-derm subsidence of the swelling of the
face & head. ---

1 To relieve the inflamⁿ of the lungs.
Bleeding - blistering - & emetics ^{th^d} may be used.
- I have seen blood drawn in this stage as
sily as in pleurisy, & I have seen a pulse
of squillo snatch a patient in it from the
 jaws of death. The inflamⁿ of the lungs is ^{generally} vera
& not ^{th^d} typhoides. ✓
2 To then & evacuate the mucus of
& which

The throat wth the catarrhs suffocation then
I have seen produce a ~~trachea~~ cynanche trachealis,
is a remedy which is almost infallible,
& is $\frac{1}{2}$ - It sh^d be given - as soon as

the eruption is completed, if danger ^{be}
approached from y^d mucus, so that
it may excite a salivation at the turn
of the pox. To ensure this salivation
 $\frac{1}{2}$ of cinchona sh^d be ^{or applied} rubbed into the
outside of the throat. The more plentiful,

✓ To assist in the discharge of this mucus
deterging gargles should be used - im-
pregnated with substances gently stimu-
lating. - This a salivation is so essential
a symptom in this stage of the small
pox, that ^{Dr Sydenham informs us} when this disorder reigned the
majority ^{of} the Epidemics, it marked ^{it} as
another fever with this symptom ^{to highly} which
+ he calls a ^{variola} ~~variolous~~ fever. One case
being - no swelling in the face - no salivation &c
see his case in Epidemics. -

the less the danger - It is agreeable to see how liquid the matter discharged from the action of the Z is - compared with that which is discharged without it. I have seen this medicine given in perhaps an hundred cases with effect. I consider it as a discovery & acknowledge myself indebted for it to my old master - the Presid^t of the College of Physicians in this city. V

3 To prevent any bad effects from the sudden subsidence of the swellings of the head & face. The following remedies are proper 1 gentle purges - 2 Bathing the hands & feet in warm water, or warm decoction of cataplasms applied to them - in some instances with garlic. The more the limbs swell, the better. ~~now~~ It is the natural transition of the swelling of the face. 3 Blisters - to the neck - & extremities, These are the more necessary, if the Baths, & cataplasms do not promote



the swellings of the limbs. 4 Opening the
 pustles with a Needle. This ^{is} a stimulus,
 & it is said, prevents the ^{from} ~~body~~ marking
 the body. — 5 Changing the patients linen
 every day. A shirt worn ~~one~~ ^{only} for a few
 in this disease
 days, has been compared by Dr Rushmore
 to the poisonous shirt of Stasculis. —

or rather resumption

After, ^{or rather resumption} recovery from this disease,
 (to ~~use~~ borrow another happy phrase from
 Dr Rushmore) two or three gentle purges
 are proper. They prevent or cure ophthalmia,
 & troublesome fores ^{the} sometimes follow
 the disease.

2 Of the Confluent small pox.

It may be expected by early eruption,
 Diarrhea — or hemorrhages, especially
 It is much influenced by the reigning
 Epidemic, — hence this species is most
 common in seasons when malignant
 fever prevails. —

Y also Animals & food such as Bee-fakes,
mice - The birds & Swings, & mites, gill
cases. - It is remarkable that the appetite
in this series of small, box is often main-
tained. -

Its remedies. are all those common?
 for typhus fever. — 1 — when excess of
 action prevails ^{ch} is often the case in
 the beginning, and moderate bleeding is
 necessary — together with emetics — gentle
 purges — if no Diarrhoea attends ^{together} with
 cold drinks & cool air. — But if the
 typhus with defect of action takes, the
 remedies must be wine — Bark by the
 mouth, & by Glyster — & Opium taken
 according to Dr Husham 3 times a day,
 & according to Dr Stork every six hours.
 Fresh air must be admitted to our
 patients, but cold ~~air~~ & even too
 cool air, also cold drinks are highly
 injurious. From the neglect of this
 distinction between the two ~~forms~~
 varieties of these species, Dr Sydenham
 & Dr Morton ^{have} differed in their accounts

or livid sock

✓ Incipient measles, may be treated with
a diluted spirit of sea salt or Br. I have
often seen it check them, & give them a
good appearance next day. I must see a wo-
man almost every day in 3rd Street whom
when a child, I saw recovered from the
small pox with many hundred of these
livid socks. —

of the small pox, & from the same cause,
many thousand patients have been sa-
crificed by succeeding physicians, according
as they have blindly followed in all cases
either the first or the last of them. ✓

To the two species of small pox Perhaps
it might be proper to add — ~~the~~ a 3^d viz: the
cuticular small pox.

This sometimes affects persons who have
never had it, in so superficial a manner
as to expose them to a 2nd attack of the
disease. It likewise affects nurses, &
other attendants on the sick. I have
seen it, & felt it several times. That it
is a veniolenous disease, I infer from its
producing the small pox by inoculation.

— It happens sometimes when the dis-
-order is taken in the natural way, but
it occurs most frequently from inoculation.

(a) Sydenham & Van Swieten both relate facts that make it probable that there may be a fever without an eruption in the natural way ^{or} occurs as a 2nd attack. In this fever there is great excretion from sweat, salivation or hemorrhage.

~~It is~~ It is a singular fact, & worthy of being remembered that Children may be affected in the womb by this disorder, even where the mother has had it, & if no miscarriage happens, & the puerles run on this full course, the Child is ever afterwards secured against a 2nd attack of it. Williams' case at Kennington. — The small pox is always attended with danger in pregnant women — owing to inflamm^y diathesis — always being present in that state of the female system.

^{run}
 I have the small pox taken ~~on~~ a second
 time after not only an inflamⁿ on
 the arm, & a rash on the skin, but after
 the eruption of several distinct pustles,
 tho' never ~~after~~ when these pustles have
 suppurated, or filled with matter ^{or when} ~~there~~
 there was a high fever.

On the Subject of Procculation I refer
 you to the lecture published in the Volume
 of inquiries. — I shall only add ^{a few} ~~the~~ obser-
 vations that have since occurred to
 me. 1 That a large wound often pre-
 vents infection taking, by the blood w^h
 follows it washing the poison away.
 2 The success of the puncture depends ^{in communicating the disease} much
 upon the sharpness of the lancet. A dull
 lancet by exciting an ^{immediate} inflamⁿ ^{or} often
 throws out the matter from the arm,
 & thereby prevents its being absorbed
 into the body. — 3 The small pox may be

communicated from the matter in the pustule of the arm, ~~of the~~ where it does not produce the disease in the system of the person from whom it is taken.

4. ~~The~~ Too much stress cannot be laid upon the habit of the body in preparing it, & the nature of the fever in the application of cold air. Much mischief done ~~in~~ by inoculation from neglecting these two things. Bark & animal food useful sometimes in the former, & warm air in the latter case - But this you will see discussed at large in the lecture.

5 I have seen fresh matter produce the eruptive fever in five days from the day of inoculation in three persons inoculated ^{at} on the same ~~same~~ time. They all belonged to one family. -

199. fresh

arise

6 I have seen a distinct pustule on the spot where a child was inoculated 2 months after its arm was well. The nurse who suckled this child told me she had seen 2 similar cases - One six weeks, & the other three months after inoculation.

7 Under the 1st head of the lecture I have mentioned the diseases under ^{the} patients have laboured who have rec^d the small pox wth safety by inoculation. I can now add that I have seen ^{two} ~~three~~ instances of women who have passed thro' menstruation without suffering the least inconvenience, or increase of the small pox from it. —

8 A large abscess under the arm without any eruption, fatal in G. Foxson's child. The sore had nearly healed. —

